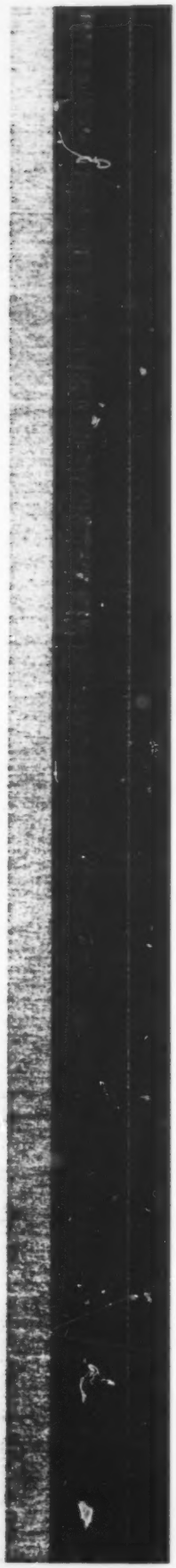

Draft Framework Paper

For the Ministry of Natural Resources' Planning Review Project

Revised July 2, 1992

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources Minister

Ministère des Richesses naturelles Ministre

Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
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June 30, 1992

Dear Reader:

The Ministry of Natural Resources is proposing a public review of its approach to planning for land use and resource management in Ontario. This planning process is the primary means by which decisions are made on where and how natural resources are managed across the province.

The attached draft "Framework Paper" provides background information and terms of reference for this public review. The paper also describes:

- MNR's current planning process as set out in Policy;
- the reasons why a review is needed;
- the four themes, or focus, of the review (decision-making, fairness, integration and ecosystems integrity); and
- the proposed approach to public involvement.

Opportunities for public involvement will include meetings in regional centres, facilitated workshops and the use of an ongoing focus group comprised of sectoral representatives.

The Ministry will prepare a discussion paper on the four themes to generate ideas and stimulate discussions among interested parties at the meetings and workshops. This approach should provide good opportunities for input while limiting the demands on participants' time and other resources.

The review will produce recommendations on how the Ministry's planning process can be improved for the benefit of all. It is important to have a process that is fair, understandable, workable, integrated and affordable.

... 2

93-01586/

This review is being designed to be as open and effective as possible. I would appreciate receiving your comments or suggestions on the Framework Paper by July 31, 1992, at the following address:

Ministry of Natural Resources
Planning Review Office
Room 6527, Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

A final decision will be made in September of 1992 on the appropriate scope, content and structure of the planning review.

Yours sincerely,

Bud Wildman

C. J. (Bud) Wildman
Minister

Enclosure

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"It has been said that the greatest dilemma of mankind is that all knowledge is about past events and all decisions about the future. The object of this planning, long-term and imperfect as it may be, is to make reasonably sure that, in the future, we may end up approximately right instead of exactly wrong."

Planning for the Future

1.0 Introduction

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is proposing a public review of its land use and resource management planning system. The planning system prescribes the process by which decisions are made by government and citizens regarding the use and management of Ontario's natural resources. Such a review is timely because:

- Over the last decade, society has developed a greater awareness of the natural environment and has expressed a clear interest in participating directly in any decisions affecting quality of life.
- The MNR has a new strategic direction *(Direction '90s)* and is putting in place a new organization for policy development, and land use and resource planning and management.
- Negotiations on aboriginal self-government and interim land and resource agreements are leading to changes to the way the land use and resource management planning is undertaken. This will mean new decision-sharing mechanisms.
- Comments and ideas relating to MNR's planning method have been provided by Ministry staff and the public in such forums as the timber environmental assessment hearings, the Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries II (SPOF II), the Wild Life Strategy for Ontario, etc.
- A commitment was made in the 1983 *District Land Use Guidelines* that a review of these documents would be undertaken within a ten year period; a review of the planning process is the logical first step.

The purpose of this review is to revise the planning process so that it meets the needs of the people of Ontario. The process must be fair and equitable, understandable, workable and affordable. It must clarify and facilitate responsibility and accountability for decision-making among various resource users, municipalities, interest groups, the general public and the Provincial government.

The products of this review will include: clarification of decision-making roles and responsibilities; effective conflict resolution techniques; a credible and accessible appeal mechanism; an ecological framework; and an integrated approach for land use and resource management planning. Together, these will be a positive step toward the further development of sustainability in the Province of Ontario.

This paper provides background information on how the existing land use and resource management planning system was developed and what it looks like today. The strengths of the current planning process and areas for improvement have been derived from a number of internal and external sources. Areas identified for improvement have been distilled into four key themes which will be the primary focus of the review. As well, this paper outlines the proposed terms of reference and the basic steps for carrying out the review.

The final design will be decided upon by the Minister of Natural Resources following any feedback on this paper and informal discussions with native organizations, various interest groups and other government agencies.

2.0 Background

2.1 MNR's Planning Process

The early years in the history of Ontario's natural resources were marked by heavy utilization in the belief that the resources of the land were inexhaustible. It wasn't until the 1960s that a new consciousness emerged (stimulated by such works as Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring)* to stress the economic and social validity of resource conservation and environmental protection. At that time, Ontario lacked a comprehensive framework for natural resource management. Missing were controlling legislation, comprehensive resource policies and coordinated programs for resource management.

Ontario was better able to address the challenges presented by the new environmental awareness with institutional changes made in the 1970s. The responsibility for the management of most natural resources and the management of Crown land which constitutes about 87percent of the Province was placed within a single ministry with the creation of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in 1972.

With a clear mandate and in response to ever-increasing environmental concerns, the MNR developed and implemented the concept of strategic land use planning, whereby existing provincial policies were translated into regional policies and targets and, subsequently, into district targets.

The basic philosophy to guide land use planning is that plans are made for people. Within this philosophy, the MNR recognizes seven planning principles (see Figure 1) that would be applied to all land use planning projects. Structured upon a conventional problem solving method, the planning process relies upon several common steps including: the collection and analysis of information, development of objectives and targets, evaluation of options and monitoring for possible amendment where appropriate. However, the process is dynamic with opportunities to revisit previous steps and undertake further evaluation and/or consultation. Public involvement is an integral component of each step in the process.

The current planning process (figure 2) serves as a decision-making tool which is based upon a hierarchical approach. The process begins with approved policies which outline the goals, objectives and anticipated benefits for the people of Ontario. The planning process takes these policies and integrates the broad objectives by determining "where" and "how much" of the resource base can be utilized. At the broadest level, regional strategic plans are prepared to identify where Ministry objectives may be met. A second level in the hierarchy establishes district-wide planning whereby decisions are made on the

FIGURE 1 —THE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

1. Plans are made to achieve objectives. These objectives must be clearly identified in terms of what is to be done and for whom.
2. Public participation is an essential part of the planning process.
3. Planning is a dynamic process.
4. Fairness is required when dealing with the people concerned with the planning area.
5. The plan should be made for a long term and should provide for future options.
6. The plan must allocate land so the most effective use is made of the land as it relates to the objectives.
7. The public good must take precedence over the private good.

FIGURE 2 — MNR's CURRENT PLANNING PROCESS

specific mix of resource management activities to be encouraged including the establishment of resource targets (i.e. where and how much of the resource benefit can be expected). Resource management planning provides the link between land use planning and work planning. It translates objectives and targets from higher order plans (i.e. strategic plans and district plans) to on-the-ground actions suitable for inclusion into work planning and operations.

In the late 1970s strategic land use plans were developed for the Southern, Northeastern and Northwestern administrative regions of Ontario and released in 1982. The plans served several purposes; they:

- provided an overall framework within which related MNR programs would operate,
- provided a public record of the policies of the MNR for resource management,
- provided information regarding the availability of natural resources within the planning region,
- identified the land and water requirements needed to satisfy the objectives proposed by the MNR,
- reflected the outcome of public consultation in the planning process, and
- indicated tentative targets to be used in the preparation of *District Land Use Guidelines*.

The regional plans set the direction for the next phase of land use planning — the preparation of *District Land Use Guidelines* (DLUGs).

The District plans (DLUGs) provided an inventory of some of the natural resources within the District; described the general objectives and level of benefits to be achieve in that District; and

outlined the strategies by which they would be attained. The DLUGs contained resource potential and use descriptions of each District at a fairly general level of detail. They also provided specific targets of resource benefits to be achieved for a variety of resource uses and protection.

As part of this integrated resource management exercise, broad land use "area prescriptions" were identified for areas of Crown land and natural resources on private land, including those where competing interests were identified. These prescriptions provided guidance for resource managers and resource users throughout the District, identifying where various resource management activities should take place in order that objectives of all programs could best be met.

The public participated during this phase of the land use planning exercise by reviewing background information documents, draft plans and proposed strategies at 141 open houses, as well as through other methods of circulation. Approximately 10,000 people attended open houses and 10,000 comment sheets or letters were received by the MNR. The Minister held seven open public forums and a special meeting with representatives of the major provincial interest groups.

The MNR completed its first series of District plans (DLUGs) in 1983. Individual DLUGs were approved and released by the Minister. There are currently 42 approved DLUGs in the province, covering seventy percent of Ontario's land mass. Both the regional plans and the DLUGs deal with land use for a twenty year time horizon. Although plans and guidelines have been completed, the process of land use planning goes on, as DLUGs are monitored, re-evaluated and, where necessary, amended.

This land use planning exercise was the first large, comprehensive exercise of its kind in Ontario, or indeed in Canada. It set integrated objectives, targets and strategies for resource use which was followed by the preparation of Resource Management Plans.

Resource management planning has been undertaken for specific programs such as fisheries, parks and timber. It is the process by which decisions are made as to where, when and how resource management activities will be undertaken. Timber management plans, for instance, contain the decisions made about road access, harvest, renewal and protection activities in Ontario's forests.

The late 1970s and early 1980s saw the development of a myriad of policies and guidelines which would direct the process for the preparation of timber and park management plans. To date, numerous Timber Management and Provincial Park Management Plans have been prepared and approved, specifically identifying on-the-ground actions to be taken in specific areas to realize stated objectives. In 1985 guidelines were also issued for the preparation of District Fisheries Management Plans. These plans are now in place for the majority of districts across the province.

The existing method for preparing the regional plans, DLUGs and resource management plans — which is the subject of this review — is set out in Ministry-approved policies; specifically:

- *Guidelines for Land Use Planning*, 1980;
- *Framework for Resource Management Planning*, 1986;
- *Philosophy on Integrated Resource Management*, 1985; and
- *Public Involvement in Planning Processes Leading to Decisions in Resource Management*, 1988.

It also should be recognized that in Southern Ontario, most natural resources are located on, or adjacent to, private land. Since most planning controls on private land are contained in the official plans and zoning by-laws of municipalities the Ministry's involvement in the municipal planning process is critical to ensure the wise management of these resources. The Ministry becomes involved in the planning process through inputs and reviews of the plans of others.

As well, the Environmental Assessment Board is presently conducting hearings on MNR's Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown Lands. The Board is expected to render its decision in 1993 as to whether the timber management planning process, as proposed by the MNR, will be accepted, rejected or modified. The decision will be issued under the authority of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and will provide legal direction on the minimum requirements for timber management planning. A class environmental assessment is also being prepared for MNRs provincial park management activity and would set out similar legal direction. These requirements will need to be incorporated into any revisions of the broader MNR planning process for land use and resource management.

There are many detailed guidelines and manuals that provide technical guidance for the preparation of plans and the delivery of programs. Examples include *Field Environmental Planning Procedure and Guidelines* and other environmental assessment directives, *Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of Tourism Values*, and *Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings*. A list of these documents has been prepared and is on file as reference material.* These specific technical guidelines and procedures are not part of the review.

** Names and phone numbers of MNR staff to contact for copies of reference material are supplied at the end of this paper.*

3.0 Ideas for Improving the OMNR Planning Process

3.1 MNR's New Directions

In response to a changing environment and new priorities, the MNR has established a new direction and is building a new organization. In 1991 the Minister released a document entitled *Direction '90s* stating the new goal, objectives and strategies for the Ministry.

The new goal is "to contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of Ontario through the sustainable development of natural resources". The new objectives direct the MNR to:

- ensure the long-term health of ecosystems,
- ensure the continuing availability of natural resources,
- protect natural heritage areas and biological features, and
- protect human life, resources and property from forest fires, floods and erosion.

In striving to achieve its goal and objectives, the MNR will emphasize three strategies: forming partnerships and sharing decisions and other responsibilities in resource planning and management; valuing resources to reflect the full range of benefits and to promote conservation and renewal; and, improving the information and knowledge base to provide for wise decision-making.

Partnerships will be very important in developing a coordinated, consistent approach to natural resources planning and management across various jurisdictions. Although the MNR has legislation which governs various aspects of natural resources, there are also rights and responsibilities which the MNR must respect relative to native people, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and private land. By working together, respecting rights and sharing responsibilities, the best care and use of Ontario's natural resources will be possible.

The MNR is reorganizing its administrative structure and staff to facilitate delivery of its new strategic directions. Key changes include four

divisions based on the broad functions of policy development, operations, information resources and corporate services which replace the current program focus on single resources. This is intended to foster integration across the many resources within MNR's mandate.

Within the Operations Division are four new regions approximating broad ecological regions. Districts have been reduced from 47 to 26 but are subdivided into 137 areas for resource management purposes. These composition of these areas is based on a blend of ecological, municipal and planning area considerations. Areas will be managed on an integrated basis using the interdisciplinary team concept. The area management approach will also enable the sharing of decision-making with interested and knowledgeable local citizens, municipal officials and native people.

In light of MNR's strategic direction and new organization, the existing planning process needs to be revised.

3.2 Native Rights and Participation

The Ontario government has stated that the native people have the inherent right to self-government and that relations with them will be conducted on a government-to-government basis, in accordance with the August 6, 1991 Statement of Political Relationship. Aboriginal and treaty rights are acknowledged in the Canadian Constitution, 1982. Recent court decisions have also provided further understanding of these rights.

Indigenous people have both aboriginal and treaty rights, which usually encompass access to, and use of, land and natural resources. MNR and several First Nations have signed interim agreements whereby appropriate provisions for access and use can be determined (for example, the Joint Planning Boards in Windigo and Shibogama).

MNR is interested in discussing how indigenous people and the Province could achieve compatibility and coordination in land use and resource management planning. The discussions will be structured in a way to complement current efforts at establishing functional self-government for the First Nations.

Native organizations to be consulted may include: Chiefs of Ontario, Union of Ontario Indians, Grand Council Treaty #3, Nishnawbe Aski Nation, Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Ontario Native Women's Association, Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres and Ontario Metis & Aboriginal Association. MNR would also be pleased to receive the views of tribal councils and independent First Nations.

3.3 Past Input and Ideas

People have provided numerous ideas, comments, criticisms and insights on the MNR planning process since its inception in the 1970s.

After the DLUGs were approved in June 1983, people became more knowledgeable about what the land use plans contained and how they gave direction to subsequent resource management plans and programs. Thus First Nations, various interest groups, resource users, municipalities, the general public, as well as other government agencies have become familiar with the planning approach. This naturally has generated questions about the method used to prepare these plans and how planning decisions are made.

Written input has also been received from various public sources and in various contexts. For example, suggestions and comments have been provided:

(a) during the public meetings and workshops held as part of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment,

(b) in government reviews such as the revised Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries (SPOF II); the Wild Life Strategy for Ontario; the Conservation Authority Program Review; the

Forest Management Audit by Dean G. L. Baskerville; etc.,

(c) in the evidence and other material presented to the Environmental Assessment Board on the Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario,

(d) in briefs and letters to MNR District, Region and Main Office staff in addition to those addressed to the Minister, and

(e) in forums organized to address other, but related, matters such as the Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario (i.e. Sewell Commission), the Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee reviews (e.g. Grey County, Ganaraska Highlands), etc.

Furthermore, MNR staff have learned about the strengths of the planning method and the areas in need of improvement through some 10 years of practical experience in preparing, implementing and amending various plans. Staff ideas and comments have been obtained through meetings (e.g. reorganization meetings, one-on-one interviews, numerous management and technical committees) and the 1991 MNR Planning Conference which highlighted the areas for improvement in the planning process.

3.4 Ideas From Other Jurisdictions

Although the planning method developed by the MNR in the 1970s was trend-setting, this is no longer the case. Many advancements have been made in resource planning and related fields with many jurisdictions already gaining practical experience using newer methods. Of particular interest are the developments in Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, the United States Forest Service (USFS) and New Zealand.
Quebec's devolution of decision-making and conflict resolution to regional bodies has merit in terms of the sharing of resource management by all levels of government. Quebec's *Land Use and Development Act* requires that regional forms of government prepare land use plans which reflect both municipal and departmental policies regarding land use issues.

Over the last several years Alberta and British Columbia have undertaken comprehensive reviews of their resource management and land use planning systems. During the development of their new systems each has attempted to entrench a commitment to integrated resource management. Substantial effort also has been devoted to promoting fairness through conflict resolution and appeal mechanisms.

In most jurisdictions land use planning is carried out within administrative areas. New Zealand bases its land use planning system upon ecological/geographic units. Regional councils are directly elected authorities formed on the basis of large water regions with boundaries related to whole water catchments. Each region's directly elected authorities are responsible for resource allocation, resource management and policy coordination with other local government functions. A central agency is mandated to ensure the legitimate integration of resources and native and environmental concerns embodied within a concept of sustainable development.

American jurisdictions including the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the states of Alaska, Oregon and Washington, predominately use a systematic planning process which attempts to be proactive and comprehensive. By example, the USFS's planning process entails the development of Regional Guides by interdisciplinary teams under the direction of the Chief Forester. The Guides provide a statement of policies and guidelines for resource allocation and land use in each region including both public and private lands. Based upon the Guides, Forest Supervisors for individual forests or other specified areas prepare Forest Land and Resource Management Plans through the establishment of interdisciplinary planning teams. The process is designed to ensure mandatory coordination of federal, state, local and

public interests through consistency with national and regional policies and guidelines.

Closer examination of these planning systems may lead to the identification of alternative structures which can be evaluated in light of the challenges currently facing the Province of Ontario.

3.5 Four Themes

There have been many comments and ideas about the way MNR conducts land use and resource management planning. From the variety of input and ideas generated over the years, four key themes have emerged. During the examination of these four themes, a number of further questions may emerge which will warrant further investigation. However, to carry out a review of each and every aspect of MNR's planning process would be a complicated and time-consuming task. Consequently, it is believed necessary to focus on the four themes and associated questions which are fundamental to an improved approach to planning.

FOUR THEMES

Decision-Making

- clarify planning decision roles and responsibilities involving provincial interests and those that are mainly regional or local;

Fairness

- develop equitable conflict resolution mechanisms; appeal and responsive amendment processes;

Integration

- design a planning process that is more effective and efficient by integrating and simplifying the layers, divisions and timing while providing for adaptability across planning jurisdictions; and

Ecosystem Integrity

- formulate an ecosystem-based planning approach which provides for biodiversity conservation and sustainable social and economic benefits to all the people of Ontario.

"I am also deeply committed to opening up the decision-making process, consulting the people who will be affected by our decisions, and building a broad social consensus."

Bud Wildman
Minister of Natural Resources
MNR Planning Conference, June 10, 1991

3.6 Other Key Initiatives

It will be important to keep the review focused so that there is no unnecessary overlap with other government efforts and to ensure that the review benefits from ideas generated elsewhere. The MNR is currently undertaking public policy reviews for most major natural resource components in its mandate. The key initiatives include:

- Aboriginal Self-Government and Land and Natural Resources Co-Management,
- Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework,
- Silviculture Strategies,
- Old Growth Forests,
- Community Forests,
- Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management,
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Endangered Spaces — Natural Heritage Strategy,
- Wild Life Strategy for Ontario,
- Water Policy, Water Efficiency and Watershed-Based Planning,
- Wetlands Policy Statement,
- Revised Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries (SPOF II),
- Planning and Resource Development in the Moose River Basin, and
- Class Environmental Assessment for Park Management

The planning review will rely partly upon the results from these initiatives as they develop. For example, an ecological land classification (ELC) is currently being developed as part of the Silviculture Strategies initiative and, when completed, will be a useful tool for more ecologically-based planning.

The parallel development of these many initiatives creates several challenges. There needs to be a clear understanding of the different objectives and the inter-relationships and a regular exchange of information among the various reviews. Deadlines must be met so that the results come together in a timely way.

The planning review will need to deliver relevant recommendations for an improved planning method so that new or revised land use and resource management plans can be prepared. These plans will integrate the new policy directions and implement them through management activities across the province.

4.0 Conducting the Planning Review

4.1 The Terms of Reference

The terms of reference (following page) outline the four key themes, the three stages of the review, the role of government staff and the objectives of public consultation. The review is to be open to the public, fair, affordable and realistic, and completed within a reasonable period of time.

4.2 Preparation — Stage 1

A Planning Review Office has been established to organize the review and has already begun work on the first stage by setting up a team of MNR staff from all Divisions. The Planning Team shall prepare a discussion paper on each of the four themes. The discussion paper will identify a range of issues and potential options and will reflect ideas obtained from past input and ongoing dialogue with native organizations, municipal officials, various interest groups and MNR staff.

An inter-ministry committee, to be established, will be a further source of input and analysis. The committee will include representation from the Ministries of Agriculture and Food; Culture and Communications; Energy; Environment; Municipal Affairs; Northern Development and Mines; Tourism and Recreation; Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat; and Transportation.

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. An open, public review of MNR's approach to land use and resource management planning will be undertaken. The review will focus on four themes:

   (i) decision-making: clarifying provincial, local decision-making roles and responsibilities in planning;
   (ii) fairness: addressing conflict resolution, the right of appeal and opportunities to initiate plan amendments;
   (iii) integration: designing a planning process that is more effective and efficient by integrating and simplifying the layers, divisions and timing while providing for adaptability across planning jurisdictions; and
   (iv) ecosystem integrity: formulating an ecosystem-based planning approach which provides for biodiversity conservation and sustainable social and economic benefits to all the people of Ontario.

2. The review will be undertaken in three stages. The preparation stage, already underway, will continue through to September 1992. The formal public involvement stage will tentatively begin in October 1992 and go until August 1993. The last stage includes the analysis, approval and implementation of recommendations, to be completed by May 1994.

3. Public involvement will include native peoples,other government agencies, municipalities, interest groups and the general public. The objectives of public involvement will be to discuss the four themes, to come up with feasible options for addressing the major issues and to prepare recommendations to the Minister of Natural Resources.

4. The review will be coordinated with work being done on First Nations co-management agreements, the Sewell Commission review of municipal planning, the comprehensive forest policy framework, the endangered spaces initiative and other relevant initiatives.

5. Staff support for the review will be provided through a Planning Review Office working with an MNR Planning Team and an Inter-Ministry Committee.

The discussion paper will serve as the basis for more formal and intensive public involvement during stage two. After careful consideration of input from all interested parties, final decisions on the terms of reference and arrangements for public participation will be made so that stage two could begin, at the earliest, in October 1992.

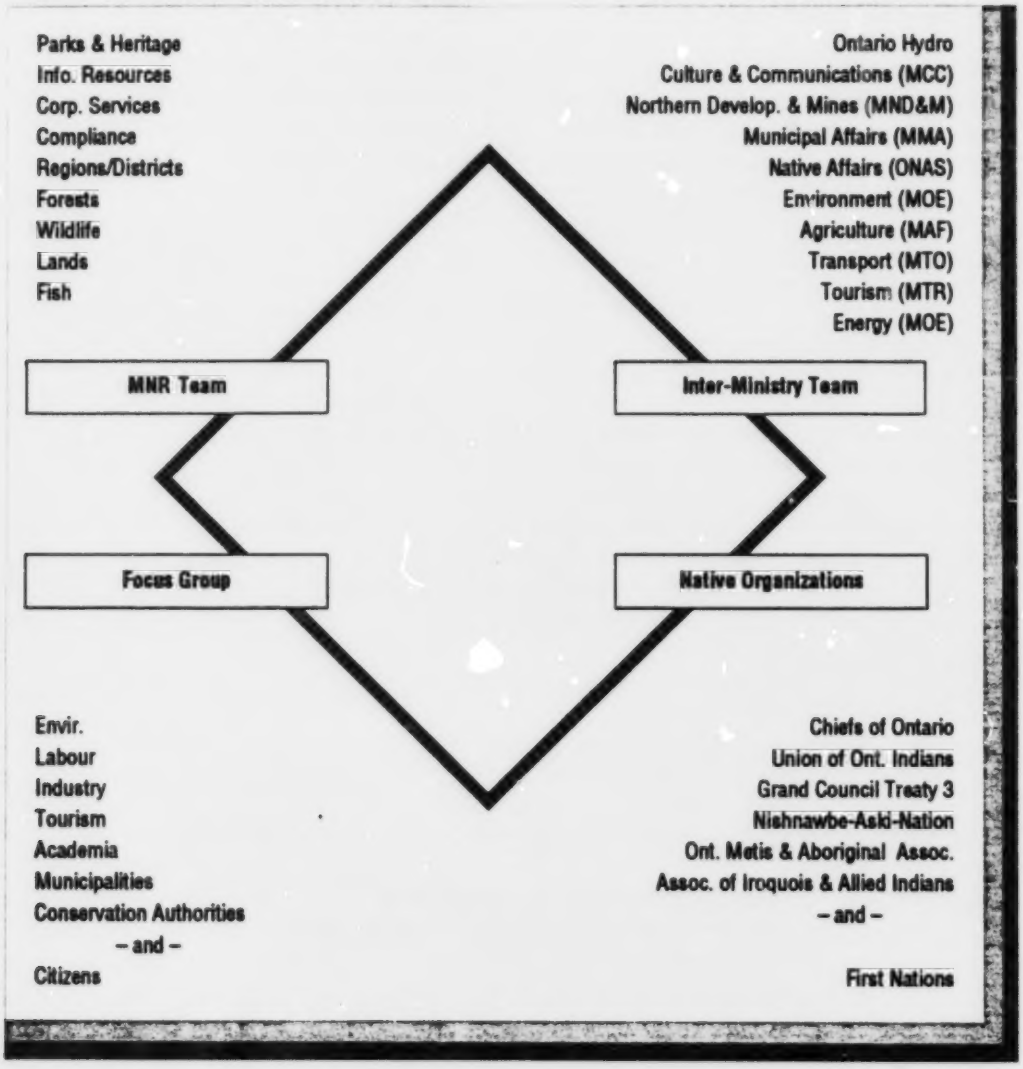
4.3 Public Involvement — Stage 2

Public involvement is essential to the development of an improved planning process. Figure 3 illustrates the various groups, sectors and formal organizations which will be asked to participate. In consideration of past experience in public participation, the following approach has been identified which would foster active involvement of all interested parties.

To facilitate meaningful public involvement without placing an unreasonable demand upon participants' time and other resources, the public review will be led by MNR with input being obtained through a series of facilitated workshops, public meetings and written submissions.

An "ongoing focus group" with representatives from various provincial and regional interests, native organizations and government agencies would be invited to serve as a think tank and

FIGURE 3 — NETWORK OF POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS



sounding board for generating ideas, and assessing and interpreting comments received during the review. The focus group would review draft discussion papers, provide advice regarding the workshop format and participation, and ensure that views of workshop participants were objectively noted and adequately considered in the development of overall options. As well, the focus group would participate fully in the development of the final report to the Minister. However, the responsibility and accountability for the final report and recommendations would rest with the MNR. Ongoing informal dialogue and meetings with native organizations, various interest groups, and other Ministries during the preparation stage will help to shape the final approach to public involvement. Native organizations will be asked how they would like to be consulted and involved, on a government-to-government basis, in this review.

4.4 Implementation Design — Stage 3

The third and final stage of the review will involve the analysis and approval of recommendations. Consideration will be given to the benefits, costs, appropriateness and logistics of the recommended approaches. Based upon this analysis, the necessary submissions will be prepared for Ministerial and/or Cabinet approval. The MNR will then develop appropriate implementation guidelines, training/education material and schedules to phase-in the approved changes to the planning process.

FIGURE 4 — SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

April, 1992	♦ preparation of framework paper
July-Aug. 1992	♦ informal meetings with native organizations, interest groups, etc. ♦ preparation of discussion papers
Aug.-Sept., 1992	♦ confirmation of terms of reference, focus of review and approach to public involvement ♦ preparations for stage two - public involvement ♦ Minister's announcement, media release, fact sheet, public notice ♦ publication of discussion papers
Oct., 1992-	♦ start-up of stage two — public involvement ♦ establish Focus Group ♦ circulate discussion paper ♦ hold public meetings/workshops
Aug., 1993	♦ submission of report with recommendations and rationale for improvements to the Minister
May, 1994	♦ completion of stage three — implementation ♦ phase-in of new land use — resource management planning ♦ obtain Ministerial approval ♦ revise policies and implementation guidelines

5.0 Summary

A summary of the tentative activities for the three stages of the review is outlined in Figure 4.
The MNR is proposing a review of its land use — resource management planning system. The focus will be on four themes: decision-making, fairness, ecosystem principles and integration. The review will be conducted in an open and accessible way, with involvement from First Nations, municipalities, interest groups and the general public. The review will result in a planning process that is fair and equitable, understandable, workable and affordable.

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Comments

If you wish to provide comments on this framework paper or the planning review project, please write to:

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The FAX number is (416) 314-8467.